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SUNDAY, MARCH 4, 1900.

#### THE PORTO RICAN TAX UNCON-STITUTIONAL

We have given careful attention to all we have seen and heard in support of the right of Congress under the Constitution to impose burdens by taxation upon Porto Rico which are not imposed upon other parts of the United States, but all of it fails utterly to convince us in the least that it may do so. The discussion, so far as we have seen, has wholly failed to take notice of what is in our judgment, a controlling fact in the case. We do not mean to say that Congress would have had a right to do this thing under the Constitution as it stood before the fourteenth amendment was adopted. But we do mean to say that we can understand no agreement made in support of the right in view of that amendment to the Constitution. The amendment reads as follows:

"All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the States wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person without its jurisdiction, the equal protection of its

This second Magua Charta in legislation came before the Supreme Court of the United States for construction in the Slaughter House cases, 16 Wallace, and then received one of the most luminious expositions ever given to any document. The first thing pointed out in that exposition was that since the adoption of the amendment the American had citizenship in two capacitiesone a citizenship of the United States. the other a sitizenship of the State in which he resided. In his character of citizen of his State the ordinary right. and privileges of the individual, such as marrying, executing deeds, buyng and selling goods are wholly under the protection of his State. But in his character of citizen of the United States he has other privileges and immunities that are under the protection of the United States alone. The court thus speaks

"But lest it should be said that n such privileges and immunities are to be found, if those we have been conaddering are (excluded, we venture to suggest some which owe their existence to the Federal government, its national character, its Constitution or Its laws.. One of these is well described in the case of Crandall v. Nevada 6 Wallace, 36. It is said to be the right of the citizen of this great country, protected by the implied guarantees of its Constitution, 'to come to the seat of government to assert any claim he may have upon that government, to transact any business he may have with it, to seek its protection, to share its offices, to engage in adminis tering its functions. He has the right of free access to its seaports through which all operations of foreign commerce are conducted, to the sub-treasuries, law offices and courts of justice in the several States.' And quoting from the language of Chief Justice Taney in another case, it is said 'that for all the great purposes for which the Federal government was established. we are one people with one common country; we are all citizens of the United States." It is hardly possible no doubt that the lcourt would have added to these privileges and immunities of a citizen of the United States the right to have the laws of the United States bear upon citizens of the United States wherever dwelling, in exactly the same way, if its attention had been

We have not space to quote what the began at least eight years ago to advo-

court says as to who are cltizens of the United States entitled to these privileges and immunities. It can be seen on pages 72 and 73 of 16 Wallace. The substance of it is, however, that since the fourteenth amendment, every living American, whether dwelling in a Territory or a State, is a citizen of the United States entitled to all the privileges, and immunities of a citizen of the United States, Very well. One of those privileges and immunities is, as the court says, the "right of free access to its scaports, through which all operations of foreign commerce are conducted." Is it to be said that the Porto Rican has free access to the port of New York, but that his personal property that he brings along with him may be taxed so heavily as to force him to leave It behind and to destruction? This cannot be claimed except upon the hypothesis that a Porto Rican is not a citizen of the United States, and if he is not, then chaos has come again.

THE PRESS CAN DO IT.

A number of Virginia contemporarie are scoring the House of Delegates for failure to pass Senator Glass' Traveling Auditor's bill, which passed the Senate practically without opposition. All these contemporaries say, however, that the fight is only just begun, and that the will will be reintroduced at the next ses sion of the Legislature, and will be earnestly supported by them.

The way to get that measure through is for the newspapers of the State to begin right now to advocate the inspection system, and to educate public sentiment in that direction. More than a year ago The Times took up this question and in a series of articles pointed out as best it could the advantage to the State of having traveling inspectors who would go in and out among the office-holders especially those whose duty it was to handle public funds, and report to the central authorities how the State's affairs were being carried on. Several of our Virginia contemporaries approved the plan, but nothing approaching an & ganized fight was made in its behalf.

However, the editor of one of the most influential daily papers in the State Introduced in the Senate a bill to inaugurate the system, and the Senate passed it with hardly a dissenting voice. This in itself was a triumph, and we are encouraged to believe that it the newspapers of the State will only do their part between this time and the next meeting of the General Assembly, there wil be such a demand throughout the length and breadth of Virginia for a complete inspection system, applying to every branch of the public service, that a meas ure of far greater scope than the travel ing auditor's bill will be passed.

#### THE OLD CAPITOL.

Before another session of the Legislature shall have been held something musbe done to the old Capitol building to make it habitable. The ventilation is wretched, especially of the Senate Chamber, and we understand that at one time recently eleven members of that branch of the Legislature were laid up at home with severe colds, and unable to discharge the duties of their position. To say nothing of the incavenience of the thing, the very life of each member is imperilled.

A great deal has been said about the wretched condtion of the penitentiary, and the State ought to take such action as is necessary to give the convicts pure But the State should do as much for the members of the Legislature as it does for penitentiary convicts. Those who sit in the Senate Chamber do not get pure air, and unless something is done to remedy the defect the time will / soon come when citizens will be afraid for their lives to come to the Legislature. Human life and health are too precious to be trifled with.

#### A LITTLE MAN'S SUSPICIONS.

Under the head of "Another Trick Exposed." the Danville Register prints the following in its editorial column:

A certain element of the anti-Bryan press which still claims to be Democratic has persistently and artfully endeavored, and is still endeavoring, to defeat the nomination of Mr. Bryan for President nomination of Mr. Bryan for Presidentfirst, by trying to discredit him, then by
trying to discredit the silver issue, and
now by insidiously attempting to divide
the party in its allegiance to bimetallism
by injecting other schemes for increasing the circulating medium. They do
not wish to see their suggestion prevail,
or if they wish it they have no hope
that it will, and their zeal is merely due
to the desire to divide the party.

Among the newspapers that have made
the most stubborn and plausible attempt
to defeat Bryan's nomination is the
Richmond Times, and Mr. William L.
Royall, one of its editorial writers. The

Royall, one of its editorial writers. The first ruse of The Times to achieve its purpose was the attempt to boom Senator Daniel for the presidency, but this was soon exploded like a pricked bubble. The scheme was, of course, to try to stampede the South to Daniel, and with stampede the South to Daniel, and with the West loyal to Bryan, thereby to so divide the silver elements, the West and South, that a Northern man, hostile to the free silver cause, might leap into the breach and win. The plan was an in-genious one, but it was a trifle too trans-

spairing of defeating Bryan's nomi nation, the artful gold advocates have sprung another ruse. This one is aimed at the issue the man represents and not at the man. We refer to the effort now at the man. We refer to the chort how being made by Mr. Royall and The Times and a few financiers to arouse the hope of the re-establishment of State banks by advertising a test case on the constitutionality of the 10 per cent. tax on State banks which they are ostensibly zealous to have repealed. Thereby they hope to divent the support of Southern Demodivent the support of Southern Demo-crats from bimetallism and by sending them off following an Ignis fatuus to enable the anti-silver element to come in and control the convention. The gentle-men with such fiery zeal for State banks men with such hery zeat for sate banks have really no hope of seeing them established, and therefore cannot be prompted by this motive, but by an ulterior one. That one, in our opinion, is as we have stated, the effort to divide the West and South and weaken their now united support of Bryan and bimetallism. We tare unwilling that the writer of this article shall act as interpreter of The Times, for he is utterly incapable of understanding the motives which ac tuate this paper. He belongs to that class of men who see "tricks" and "ulterior motives" in everything political who do not understand how any news paper may exalt a man simply because it admires him, or exploit a measure upon

As for the proposal to repeal the 10 per cent tax on State bank issues The Times cate it, and has not ceased from that day to this, being firm in the belief that the tax is unconstitutional, and, if for no better reason, should be repealed. The government has no right to levy a tax save for the purpose of raising revenue and Mr. Sherman, who framed the bill confesses that this tax was levied, not for revenue, but to prevent State banks from issuing their notes. Apart from this we firmly believe that to permit State banks to issue notes would completely solve the currency question.

As for Senator Daniel, we have always

held him in high esteem. He is a Virginian of whom we are proud. He is an American statesman, the peer of William J. Bryan or any other man who has been mentioned in connection with the Democratic nomination for the presidency, and he is, in our opinion, in every way qualified to be President of the United States. We nominated Senator Daniel upon his merits, feeling that in so doing we were paying him a complimen that he deserved, but never dreaming that we would rally the Danville Register and other Bryan worshippers around Virginia's soldier statesman. Our purose in mentioning Senator Daniel in this connection has already been served. We desired to go, on record as having expressed the conviction that Virginia, "the Mother of Presidents." had at least one son in this day and generation who was competent and worthy to fill the position which had been so honorably occupied by Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and Tyler. We were gratified to note that many others took the same view. We paid our tribute to this gifted son of Virginia, others paid their tributes, and so our purpose has been ecomplished and the incident is closed. Major Daniel understood our motive and in his own manly and generous way acknowledged the compliment that we had in sincerity paid him. He did not look for "ulterior motives." He did not scent a "ruse." He did not suspent a 'scheme." But noble men like Danie are never suspicious.

#### CARRYING PISTOLS.

The deplorable breach of the peace before a committee of the Legislature, in which pistols were drawn, gives a lurid example of that reprehensible practice which this paper has so often and earnest ly denounced. The glaring feature in the row at the Capitol was that a member of the Legislature was one of the offending parties. Thoroughly conversant with the law and occupying a position of dignity and responsibility, he violated his duty so far as to set that law at defiance and preent a hitherto concealed weapon. What can we say about the common run of law-breakers in this respect, when they have the example of a member of the Legislature drawing his pistol in the very Capitol?

We have before us an article from the Lynchburg News, published some months age, which is wholesome reading at this

ago, which is wholesake trainers ago, which is wholesake trainers a law in every State and every community forbidding people to carry fire arms under a heavy penalty. But still, deadly weapons are always found upon every person arrested for lawlessness, and frequently upon those who are very quiet and law-abiding people. The law seems to have no effect upon those who are disposed to carry concealed weapons. The good citizen arms himself for self-protection, and the bad one for assault. A new plan of preventing persons from carrying deadly weapons is now under discussion in South Carolina, and it seems to be rather a good one. The Philadelphia Press says of the new plan:

good one. The Philadelphia Press says of the new plan:

"The Charleston News and Courier is fighting the pistol-carrying habit on a new plan. It has lost faith in the old way of passing laws against it, because such laws are invariably violated by all classes of men. The method proposed now is to make pistol-carrying cost.y by compelling dealers who sell them to take out a license and put a stamp and their name on every box of cartridges soid. In addition, it would require every one owning or carrying a pistol to take out a pald for license for the privilege, tax the pistol itself as property, and have every citizen make oath, both on registering and voting, that he has not violated the property of the pistol itself as property.

every citizen make eath, both on registering and voting, that he has not violated the law on this subject.

"We have always thought that to prevent the selling of deadly weapons wou'd be a more effectual way of preventing the use of them than any other, and we think it will prove so in South Carolina. the use of them than any other driving think it will prove so in South Carolina, if properly applied. In discussing this question the Washington Post says, here in the District of Columbia we have a very stringent law, a law of which great things were hoped by its advocates, but there has been no appreciable diminution of the abuse. We seldom hear of a hoodlum row in which pistols or razors do not play an important part. The police rarely run in a drunken tough without finding some deadly weapon concealed upon his person. So far as we can judge from the facts as they are presented in the dally chronicles of local happenings, the law seems to operate only to the pren the District of Columbia we the law seems to operate only to the preindice of the reputable citizen. He obeys the law, and the result is that when-ever some ruffian chooses to fix a diffi-culty upon him he is at grievous disad-vantage. He is unarmed, but the ruffian always has his 'gun.' As a matter of fact, the only men who could be trusted to carry a pistol, and to use it for none but warrantable ends, are deprived of the means of self-defense, while the criminal classes, who want weapons for evil pur poses, almost without exception, defy the law and carry them."

#### A VICIOUS MEASURE.

We print elsewhere the full text of a bill which has passed both branches of the Legislature, entitled "A bill to

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the food supplies warmth and strength; without it the digestion, the muscles, the nerves and the brain are weak, and general debility follows. But fat is hard to digest and is disliked by many.

Scotts Emulsion supplies the fat in a form

pleasant to take and easy to digest. It strengthens the nerves and muscles, invigorates mind and body, and builds up the entire system. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New Yorks

## That's what it amounts to

when a man invests All Leathers, All Styles. All Sizes,

One Price. SHOES SHINED FREE. Hofheimer Brislo

Opposite Chamber Commerce.

provide for the appointment of missioners of Valuation, and defining their duties."

It should be entitled "A bill to create a new office in every county and city in the State to blast the Democratic party and to drive capital out of Virginia." It is, in the opinion of some of the wisest members of the Legislature, and in our coinion, one of the most mischievous bills that was ever passed by a Democratic body, and if it receives the signature of the Governor and becomes a law, it will do this State incalculable harm, and bring the Democratic party into contempt.

The hour is so late that it is not convenient to review the bill at length. It is printed in full in our news columns and speaks for itself. It creates a petty, inquisitorial official in every city and county, whose business it will be to inquire into the private affairs of every citizen; to summon Dick. Tom and Harry and make each tell what he knows about his neighbor's private affairs, and when the inquisitor shall have done prying, to write out in a book all that he has ascertained, and then open the book for public inspection.

In order to make these spies of State exert themselves to the utmost, it is further provided that each one of them shall receive as compensation, "onetwentieth of one per centum, to be calculated on the amount of property and ncomes assesed under this act."

How such a bill could have made its way through both branches of the Legislature is past our comprehension. We cannot believe that Governor Tyler will put his signature to it.

#### OUR RELIGIOUS CONTEMPORA-RIES. Reproducing some remarks of jours

concerning religious training in the pubic schools, the Religious Herald says: The questions here hinted at are by no means novel. It seems to us that, from among the puzzling problems which confront us, two facts; that are reasonably certain emerge. One is the fact, so well stated by The Times, that the thought of having the State Teach religion is not to be entertained for a moment. The other is that the public schools are here to stay. We can neither abolish them nor can we use them for the propagation of religious. What, then? One duty is plain. Greater care must be paid to religious training in the hence. The latter-day notion seems to be that the lovel. It seems to us that, from religious training in the left in the latter-day notion seems to be that the children are to be turned over to the Sunday-school teacher on the Lord's day, to their own sweet will, on Saturday throughout the year and all the day, to their own sweet will, on Saturday throughout the year and all the week days during vacation, and to the school teacher for the rest of the time. Just now, when we are turning over the intellectual training of our children to the State, which in the nature of the case cannot give distinctly religious instruction, we are neglecting more than struction, we are neglecting more than ever to make our homes schools wherein

ever to make our homes schools wherein the facts, the principles, the doctrines of Christianity are daily taught.

The Psalmist says of the Almighty: "Thou art clothed with honor and majesty; Who coverest Thyself with light majesty, who coverest layses with a garment," Job says of himself: "I put on rightcousness and it clothed me, and was as a robe and a dladem." St. John says of our Lord: "And the Word was made flesh and dwelt among us (and we beheld His "And the Word was made less and dwelt among us (and we beheld His glory, the glory as of the only begotten of the Father) full of grace and truth-that which our eyes have seen and our hands have handled of the Word of Life." St. John saw Him in His transfiguration on the mount, and afterward, in a vision, in glory. But he saw Him also in daily, constant intercourse, in which His life was the light of men. "Full of grace and truth" is the testimony of the bosom friend.

The light that covered Him, the robe that clethed Him, the diadem that honored Him, the grace that commended Him to the soul of the loving and beloved disciple was, after a divine fashion and excellence, the same that captivates every honorable soul, and draws all men unto it in its perfection.

unto it in its perfection.

unto it in its perfection.

It was the grace of lowliness and unselfishness, of gentleness and pure devotion, of divine modesty. It was that that made Him the delight of the heart of God, and has made Him the object of the deepest love of humanity .- Southof the deepestern Churchman,

There is a scant illusion in the letters of the chief apostle to the fear of the Lord as a motive to duty. We well-Lord as a motive to duty. We wellnigh forget in Paul's writing that there
is a region of the rubbish of life, a
valley of Hinnom with its smoking refuse and its maggots of rottenness,
where the fire is unquenchable and the
worm dieth not.

The inspiration that made men count
objects valued by the world, as "dross"
was a devotion to Jesus, the offspring
of gratitude and admiration. The
power of a controlling passion is set

of gratitude and admiration. The power of a controlling passion is set forth in the exquisite sentence that tells how the seven years Jacob served for Rachel "seemed unto him but a few days for the love he had to her." To Paul Jesus was the object of an intense attachment. He informs us that it was the love for Christ that constrained him to wear out his life.— Christian Advocate.

#### AFTERMATH.

Mrs. Potter Palmer gave an equality party at her Chicago mansion on Friday evening, when fifty of the most fashionable leaders entertained 2,500 working

That the atmosphere of equality might be diffused the society leaders dressed in subdued taste, and nearly all walked through the snow to the Palmer mansion. Greatly to the astonishment of the fash-Greatly to the astonishment of the varietionables hundred of the young women who earn good and honest livings wore full dress, carried big bouquets and drove up in carriages. Some even more diamonds. Other hundreds wore rainy day skirts and heavy shoes, and altogether, society stared as much as the most curious but self-contained guest.

Miss Eliga Wilbur, of San Francisco, is

just recovering from a trance in which she has laid for two years and one month. In February, 1898, she was engaged to be married to James Dumphy, but the en gagement was broken off and after Dumgagement was broken off and after Dumphy left the house Miss Wilbaf was found unconscious on a lounge in her bed-room. The gas was flowing from one of the jets, and the room was full of it. Every effort was made to revive her. Her heart and lungs finally began to work normally, but her brain remained inactive. She opened and shut her eyes, but made no other signs of life. Her body was insensible to pain. A few days ago she spoke, and it is now hoped that she will soon recover.

"When a Chinaman issues invitations to dinner," writes Dr. Sven Hedin, the traveller, "he sends out, one or two days be forehand, a tiny card of invitation conthe invitation you are supposed to keep the card: if you have not time—that is, if you decline—you are expected to send it back. If the banquet is appointed for 12 o'clock you need not go before 2 P. M."

An Idaho tramp, who was injured on An Idaho tramp, who was injured on a railroad car while stealing a ride, has brought suit for damages, alleging negligence on the part of the employes of the company because, although they knew where he was and that he ought to be put off, they did not put him off.

#### The Constitutional Convention,

The constitutional convention bill, which The constitutional converted passed the Senate last week, in the shape it provided the manner of voting, was a trick, and one which, like all tricks, cannot be defended before the voters until the election.

The Senate bill as passed simply residence that ticket "For a Constitution of the constitution of

quires on the ticket, "For a Constitu-tional Convention." Let's see how one's tional Convention." Let's see how one's vote will be counted. Take Dick Jones, a voter, who favors a constitutional convention—he will erase nothing; but suppose Dick Jones is against a constitutional convention, what will he do? The natural conclusion of the average voter would be to strike out "For a Constitutional Convention." No, that won't do, for if Dick Jones does that he will not vote at all; but if Dick Jones wants to vote against a convention he will first erase "For" and write "Against," so as to read, "Against a Constitutional Convention."

We say this is an unfair scheme, as

We say this is an unfair scheme, as Senators Wickham, Munford, and others declared on the floor of the Senate, and a Democratic Legislature could not endorse it. We are glad to say Senator Massic voted against this trick. Two years ago voted against this trick. Two years ago we had on tickets both "For" and "Against" convention when woavoted on the convention. Why could we not have the same this time No, a certain set in Virginia propose to carry the convention question, whether fairly, or unfairly. Senator Munford said Virginia was not necessarily Democratic always! Cheating has been done it is said. In Elack en done, it is said, in Blac Belt, but white voters in white countie.

Belt, but white voters in white countes cannot be cheated.—Amherst New Era.
The bill authorizing the voters to call a constitutional convention, as it passed the Virginia State Senate, is another sample of the contemptible, work of the little politicians. It provides that the tickets shall all be printed "For" the tickets shall fill be printed "For the convention, and if any voter wishes to vote "against" It he must scratch out the word "For" and write the word "Against" on the ballot.

This dodge of the little schemers shows

that they are afraid the whole scheme will be turned down by the people as i was a few years ago, unless they can fool the voters by some sort of political

When the politicians rule the people mourn. And they ought to mourn, be-cause they are foolish enough to trust such men to make their laws .- Lynchburg News-Herald.

#### Losses in Battle. Editor of The Times:

Sir.—In your editorial of to-day, Marel Ed, upon "Several Things to Think Of. 3d, upon you give a long list of the total of Union and Confederate losses, and make with these a comparison with British losses in South Africa. This is neither fair nor

correct. It is the percentage of loss which is calculated upon the numbers engaged in each battle upon which comparison should properly be based. The greatest esti-mate of loss on either side in our war is the Confederate loss at "Gettysburg,"
33 per cent." General Buller reports hi loss at "Spion Kop" at 40 per cent Of individual organizations the "Dublin Fusiliers" landed at Cape Town "\$50" "dress parade" over 200 ("between one and two hundred"). This gives as their loss 650 in four months (not years).

"CONFED. VET."

W. F. Fontaine, a merchant of Gatesville, N. C., writes to the Times concerning W. R. Dickens, whom he alleges robhe describes as five feet high, with curly

Mr Fontaine says: He came to me for employment at Christmas, and begged so hard for a position I gave it to him. He is from Fergusson's Wharf, Isle of Wight county, Va. He says his father was from this State. His father and mo ther are at home in Virginia, where he says he came from. They have not been to see about their son. (Dickens said arter his arrest that this is not the first time he has been caught.) He says that a merchant in Smithfield, named Guthard and the says that a merchant in Smithfield, named Guthard says cought him stealling carries when a merchant in Smithfield, named Guth-rey, caught him stealing some money, but the man did not pynish him, but took him before a notary public and drew up a piedge that he would not do it again; and he took him back on that promise. Dickens was soon caught do-ing the same thing, Guthrey discharged him, and told him to leave the State,

him, and told film to leave the State, which Dickens did at once.

Dickins is now in jail here. The amount stolen by him was about \$23, and the amount he took of Guthrey was \$21. His trial will come off the 7th of March.

#### James City County.

James City County.

ROXBURY, March 3-Special.—While Mr. W. D. Clark, of this place was unloading a pistol the weapon was discharged, the ball passing through his hand, just grazing his head.

The teachers of Black Creek District nave been notified that they can teach seven months. The teachers only signed contracts for five months. As there is sufficient money to enable them to run two months longer, they will continue.

### Tutt's Pills Cure All Liver Ills. Perfect Health.

Keep the system in perfect order by the occasional use of Tutt's Liver Pills. They regulate the bowels and produce

A Vigorous Body. For sick headache, malaria, biliousness, constipation and kindred diseases, an absolute cure

TUTT'S Liver PILLS

# MUTYON'S INHALER

Is a Speedy, Positive and Permanent Cure for Catarrh, Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Influenza, and All Diseases of the Nose, Throat and Lungs, and It

### Will Prevent Consumption.

Unbreakable, Unspillable, No Liquids. Always Ready, Easily Charged. It is Durable,

It is Handy. Can be carried in the vest pocket. A little child can use it.

It enables you to cure yourself anywhere. It renders unnecessary any burning, cutting

or cauterizing. bacilli of Bronchitis and consumption.



I know of no treatment that will so speedily clear and heal all the air pas-sages of the head, throat and lungs as my inhaler .- MUNYON.

Relief at Once.

It reaches the sore spots-

It goes to the

It penetrates obscure places where drugs taken into the stom-

tonic to the whole system.

Better than medicine. Better than anything you have ever tried.

#### You Breathe in a Grateful, Healing, Soothing Influence, Not a Mere Odor

from the nostrils in clouds, is so penetrating that stimulating and revivifying effects are felt at once. The bronchial tubes quickly yield up their phlegm. All the air passages are instantly cleared, cleaned, and purified.

(with all medicines) AT ALL DRUGGISTS, or will be sent by mail, postpaid, for same price. For the use of families we have a larger glass inhaler. Price \$1.00.

#### Come and See It. Come and Try It.

OWENS & MINOR DRUG COMPANY'S, 1007 E. Main Street. WM. P. POYTHRESS & CO.'S, 919 East Main Street. BODEKER DRUG COMPANY'S, 1414 East Main Street. R. H. M. HARRISON'S, Foushee and Broad Streets. W. H. SCOTT'S, 1617 East Franklin Street. A. A. SCOTT'S, Twenty-fifth and Broad Streets.

If you have Rheumatism my Rheumatism Cure will cure it in a few hours; my Dyspepsia Cure will cure any case of indigestion or stomach trouble; 90 per cent, of kidney complaints, including Bright's Disease, can be cured with my Kidney Gure; nervous affections and disease of the heart are seen to the cured with my Kidney. sia Gure will cure any case of indigestion or stomach trouble; 90 per cent. of kidney complaints, including Bright's Disease, can be cured with my Kidney Gure; nervous affections and diseases of the heart are controlled and cured by my Nerve and Heart Cure—57 cures for 57 ailments. Every druggist sells them—mostly 25 cents a vial. If you need medical advice write to Brofessor Munyon, 1505 Arch Street, Philadelphia. It is absolutely free.

### FRESH GOSSIP FROM GOTHAM

Methodist Bishops Appoint a Week of Prayer.

DEATH OF "FATTY" BATES.

A Wildcat Breaks Out in Madison-Shuare Garden and Makes a Panic-A Case That Puz-

NEW YORK, March 3.-Special.-The Methodiet Rishans have appointed a week of prayer, beginning March 25th, for the people of the whole state of the Church Bishops Ninde, Fowler, and Joyce have prepared a letter which explains the meaning of this action.

While taking a hopeful view of the fuin Church attendance and discipline Orticism of preachers and sacred things and the higher criticism of the Bible are stated as contributing causes. To arouse the members the week of prayer is ap-pointed,

DEATH OF A HORSEMAN.

Avenue.

Mr. Bates was one of the best known figures at the annual Madison Square Garden Horse Show. He was always a

the Herald:

gallery above.

Several young women were at the gallery edge when he reached the top, and their piercing shrieks acted as a general alarm. Disdaining to take any notice of the ladies the cat mounted the gallery artificial to the same of the ladies the cat mounted the gallery artification of same and the same of the ladies the cat mounted the gallery artification of same artificial to the same of the ladies are same of the ladies are

In a box over the main entrance

places.

It heals the raw

seat of disease

ach cannot reach. It acts as a balm and

## The medicated vapor, inhaled through the mouth and emitted

Free Demonstrations During the Week at the Following Drugstores:

zles the Doctors.

ture and by no means confessing the de-cadence of Methodism, the letter calls attention to certain facts which demand a revival of the old time spirit and en-thusiasm and devotion of this famous and aggressive Church. They declare that the Church has stood aloof from attemptany solution of labor troubles and has left the "submerged tenth" to the Savation Army. Christian Science, the abandonment of camp meetings and the indulgence in light literature and amusements are given as the causes of decline

The death is announced of Charles F. The death is announced of Charles F. Bates, a well-known horse dealer, better known as "Fatty" Bates. He had been ill with pneumonia since Wednesday.

Mr. Bates was born thirty-four years ago at Newport, R. L. He was unmarried He was the proprietor of the New York Coach, Horse and Cab Company, which has extensive stables at No. 215 West-End Avenue.

winner in the many classes in which he had horses entered. Some of the best families in the city have bought their horses from him.

WELDCAT LOOSE.

There was a small panic at the Sparis-men's Show in Madison Square Garden yesterday, when a wildcat broke out of te lair and wandered around the build ing. The animal had become infuriated by reason of the fact that spectators had been poking at it with sticks, and in its desperation squeezed through the wire mesn of its cage, and gained the floor. What happened next is best described by

the Herald:

For a fraction of a second he glared flercely at the almost panic-stricken crowds in front of him, and then darted with the agility of a squirrel ap the foliage back of his cage to the promenade

railing and gave an exhibition of sprint-ing toward the Madison Avenue entrance that was a revelation to those who saw

In a box over the main entrance d'Aquin's Military Band was playing the intermezzo of Krothar's "Monte Cristo," when the animal approached them with the suddenness of a limited express. Too startled to remove their instruments freth their mouths, the musicians unconsciously expressed their terror through their trumpet; and the blast possibly would have killed the composer of "Monte Cristo" had he heard it.

Arriving at the gallery stairs at the northeast corner of the promenade, the cat rushed headlong down the stairs and hid beneath them.

Yarlous schetnes to capture (2004)

were planned, but nobody would "beard

the lion in his den."
Finally two former circus men named McDonald and Lewis, armed with a blcycle lamp, revolver, hammer and coil of
rope, effected the capture of the animal.
Dr. Julian P. Thomas, who came to this
city from Atlanta about five years aga
declares that uncooked wheat is the best possible food for mankind. He says that for the last seven years he has lived almost entirely on this cereal, and that his wife and child have subsisted upon the same diet, the latter never having tasted any cooked. Dr. Thomas' theory is that the vital qualities of food are destroyed to cooking.

is that the vital quarters of 1000 are destroyed by cooking.

A remarkable case is reported from Trenton, N. J. Isabel Kane, a bright girl about twelve years of age, has for some time been suffering from burning feet. Her feet become so hot that she cannot stand the pain, and therefore them constantly impersed in ica. cannot stand the pain, and therefore keeps them constantly immersed in ice water. The strangest part of it all is that she takes into her system one hundred grains of optim a day, with no particularly damaging results. Physicians have been unable to give her any relief, and it is presumed that when the optim ceases to have any effect upon her it will be necessary to amputate her feet.

Mr. Haw's Lee Broken.

Mr. Haw's Leg Broken,
ASHLAND, WA., March 3.—Special,—
Mr. George P. Haw, Commonwealth's
Attorney for Hanover county, while recently riding horseback to King William
Courthouse, met with a painful accident.
The horse was going quite fast, when
the saddle girth broke, and Mr. Haw
fell violently to the ground, causing the
breakage of a bone in one of his legs
that above the arkite.

just above the ankte. Mr. Haw has been removed to his home, where he is doing as well as could be expected. His physician says he will be confined several weeks.



THE PERFECT MOUTH WASH, Price, 25c. T. A. MILLER, 519 East Broad, Branch Under Jefferson Hetel. なから、大学大学の大学という。

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# The Times.